

## Article

# Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations

Ganaie, Muhammed, Munawar, M, Gordon, Morris and Evans, David

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*Ganaie, Muhammed, Munawar, M, Gordon, Morris orcid iconORCID: 0000-0002-1216-5158 and Evans, David (2016) Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations. The Cochrane Library . ISSN 1465-1858*

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## Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations (Protocol)

Ganaie MB, Munavvar M, Gordon M, Evans DJW

Ganaie MB, Munavvar M, Gordon M, Evans DJW.

Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations.

*Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD012195.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD012195.

[www.cochranelibrary.com](http://www.cochranelibrary.com)

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# Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations

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**Editorial group:** Cochrane Airways Group.

**Publication status and date:** New, published in Issue 5, 2016.

**Citation:** Ganaie MB, Munavvar M, Gordon M, Evans DJW. Patient- and parent-initiated oral steroids for asthma exacerbations. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD012195. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD012195.

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## ABSTRACT

This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows:

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of patient- or parent-initiated oral steroids for adults and children with asthma exacerbations.

## BACKGROUND

### Description of the condition

Asthma is a chronic condition of the airways affecting an estimated 334 million people worldwide ([Global Asthma Report 2014](#)). Direct treatment costs and indirect costs associated with lost productivity are substantial and are among the highest for non-communicable diseases ([Global Asthma Report 2014](#)). Asthma triggers may be allergic or non-allergic, resulting in airway inflammation, bronchoconstriction and limitation/obstruction of airflow. During a worsening of asthma symptoms (i.e. an exacerbation), which include tightness of the chest, wheeze and breathlessness, patients will typically exhibit reduced lung function ([BTS/SIGN 2014](#)). Impairment of lung function can be reversed with treatment and may return to normal. From a patient perspective, the goals of asthma treatment are to prevent exacerbations, achieve control of daytime and nocturnal symptoms, and permit nor-

mal exercise and functional capacity ([GINA 2015](#)). Treatment of asthma should be guided by a personalised asthma action plan ([GINA 2015](#)), and includes the avoidance of potential triggers, the use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and leukotriene receptor antagonists to reduce airway inflammation, and the use of inhaled long-acting beta<sub>2</sub>-agonists (LABA), short-acting beta<sub>2</sub>-agonists (SABA) and anti-cholinergic bronchodilators (i.e. long-acting muscarinic antagonists (LAMAs)) to relieve airflow limitation ([NICE 2007](#); [NICE 2013](#); [BTS/SIGN 2014](#); [GINA 2015](#)). During severe exacerbations, patients may need to attend a medical centre or hospital emergency department for treatment with systemic corticosteroids, which can be administered intravenously or orally ([BTS/SIGN 2014](#); [GINA 2015](#)). Some people with asthma are prescribed oral corticosteroids (OCS) for self-administration (i.e. patient-initiated) or to administer to their child with asthma (i.e. parent-initiated), in the event of an exacerbation ([Vuillermin 2007](#)).

## Description of the intervention

Prophylactic treatment with corticosteroids is commonly used in patients with asthma to reduce and control airway inflammation (BTS/SIGN 2014; GINA 2015). ICS are used in preference to systemic corticosteroids because the inhaled dose is delivered directly to the respiratory tract (i.e. drug target), lowering the propensity for systemic side-effects. Adverse effects associated with the long-term use of systemic steroids include: effects on bone density (e.g. osteoporosis and increased risk of femur neck fractures), growth retardation in children, a tendency to hyperglycaemia, and suppression of the response to infection or injury (Rang 2015). Recurrent short courses of prednisolone may also be associated with adverse events, in particular, with a reduction of bone mineral accrual as reported among participants in the Childhood Asthma Management Program (CAMP) trial (CAMP research group 2000; Kelly 2008). However, evidence supports the short-term use of systemic corticosteroids during acute asthma exacerbations (Rowe 2007; Fernandes 2014). Patients remain particularly prone to repeat exacerbations in the period immediately after an asthma exacerbation and the use of systemic steroids can reduce the risk of a relapse and the need for reliever inhalers, without major adverse effects (Rowe 2007). Prescription of a 'rescue-pack' (containing a course of OCS) to a patient or their carer permits self-administered treatment in the event of an exacerbation, as guided by a patient's personalised asthma action plan (BTS/SIGN 2014).

## How the intervention might work

Patient-initiated oral steroids may feature as part of a written asthma action plan (GINA 2015), which should state when and how to initiate treatment with OCS, and when to access medical care if symptoms fail to respond to treatment. Compared with OCS administered by an emergency department physician, patient- or parent-initiated treatment permits early administration of systemic corticosteroids following the onset of an acute exacerbation. The benefits of OCS have been demonstrated within three hours of administration, and delayed dosing of OCS is less effective at resolving acute asthma (Streetman 2002). Indeed, there is some evidence from studies in children that early administration of systemic steroids during an exacerbation can reduce asthma symptoms and the number of days of missed school, compared with physician-initiated steroids (Vuillermin 2010).

## Why it is important to do this review

The use of patient-initiated oral steroids is common practice in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (DoH 2010) and the appropriate use of rescue packs is currently included in a National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) quality statement for managing COPD (NICE 2010). In line with their use in COPD, the use of patient- and parent-initiated OCS for

asthma appears to be increasingly common in clinical practice (Vuillermin 2007; BTS/SIGN 2014). For example, in an Australian survey of 252 doctors involved in the care of children with asthma, 85% of doctors reported recommending parent-initiated OCS to parents of children with asthma (Vuillermin 2007). Additionally, BTS/SIGN guidelines on personalised action plan content recommend coverage on starting oral steroids, "which may include provision of an emergency course of steroid tablets" (BTS/SIGN 2014). However, to date there is limited evidence for the use of patient- or parent-initiated OCS for treating asthma exacerbations (NACA 2015). An earlier Cochrane review evaluated the evidence around parent-initiated oral corticosteroid therapy for intermittent wheezing illnesses in children (Vuillermin 2006). We will not consider pre-school wheeze in the present review.

It is important to consider the potential benefits of earlier treatment with OCS against potential harms, which include the potential safety issues around delaying access to medical care when OCS are taken at home. Furthermore, the provision of rescue packs to patients with asthma or to their carers will likely increase overall administration of oral corticosteroids; this has implications for the incidence of steroid-associated side-effects, particularly in children. Taken together, this information highlights the importance of synthesising the evidence to establish whether this intervention is safe and effective in people with asthma.

## OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of patient- or parent-initiated oral steroids for adults and children with asthma exacerbations.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

We will include randomised controlled trials (RCTs). We will include studies reported as full-text, those published as abstract only, and unpublished data. We will exclude cross-over trials because the effects of oral corticosteroids can persist for a number of weeks or months (Haahntela 1994) and it is unlikely that studies will employ a sufficient washout period between treatment periods to eliminate cross-over effects.

## Types of participants

We will include adults (aged  $\geq 18$  years) and children of school age or older (i.e. aged  $\geq 5$  years) with a diagnosis of asthma. Adults and children will be considered in separate comparisons. Pre-school wheeze will not be considered by this review and as such we will exclude studies of pre-school children. The diagnosis of asthma should be determined by a clinician according to validated national or international guidelines. We will exclude participants with any respiratory co-morbidities (e.g. bronchiectasis, COPD). If a study contains both adults and children, we will contact the study authors to check if disaggregated data are available; if we are unable to source these data we will use the average age ( $\geq 18$  years) of study participants to determine suitability for inclusion. Where the average age of study participants is less than 18 years, we will perform a sensitivity analysis to examine the effect of including or excluding these studies. Finally, if a study includes children of both school and pre-school age, we will exclude the study if the average age is less than five years old.

## Types of interventions

We will include studies comparing any patient- or parent-initiated oral corticosteroid (OCS), with either placebo, normal care, an alternative active treatment plan (e.g. doubling the dose of inhaled steroids) or an identical personalised asthma exacerbation management plan without patient- or parent-initiated OCS. OCS (any dose or duration) can be combined with other measures for the management of an exacerbation (e.g. personalised asthma action plan, increased use of reliever inhaler) provided that the measure is not part of the randomised treatment. We will perform separate comparisons for each type of comparator (e.g. patient-initiated steroids versus placebo; patient-initiated steroids versus normal care, etc); we will also perform separate comparisons for adults and children. We define normal care as any measure that the patient would usually take to manage an exacerbation (e.g. increase reliever inhaler use, seek medical advice, etc). We will also include studies where the comparator group comprises a combination of the above (e.g. personalised asthma action plan plus placebo).

## Types of outcome measures

### Primary outcomes

1. Hospital admissions for asthma
2. Asthma symptoms at follow-up (measured on a validated scale e.g. Asthma Control Questionnaire (ACQ))
3. Serious adverse events

We selected the primary outcomes to represent an important measure of resource use, a patient-reported outcome, and safety.

### Secondary outcomes

1. Unscheduled visit to healthcare provider (e.g. accident and emergency, general practitioner)
2. New exacerbation in follow-up period
3. Asthma control at follow-up
4. Reliever medication use
5. Days off school (children) or study/work (adults) lost
6. Time to full resolution of symptoms
7. Adverse events

Reporting one or more of the outcomes listed here in the study is not an inclusion criterion for the review. If a study uses more than one scale to report the same outcome, or if different scales are used across studies, we will analyse the different scales together using the standardised mean difference (SMD).

## Search methods for identification of studies

### Electronic searches

We will identify trials from the Cochrane Airways Group's Specialised Register (CAGR), which is maintained by the Information Specialist for the Group. The Register contains trial reports identified through systematic searches of bibliographic databases including the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, AMED, and PsycINFO, and handsearching of respiratory journals and meeting abstracts (see [Appendix 1](#) for further details). We will search all records in the CAGR using the search strategy in [Appendix 2](#). We will also conduct a search of ClinicalTrials.gov ([www.ClinicalTrials.gov](http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov)) and the WHO trials portal ([www.who.int/ictrp/en/](http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/)). We will search all databases from their inception to the present, and we will impose no restriction on language of publication.

### Searching other resources

We will check reference lists of all primary studies and review articles for additional references. We will search relevant manufacturers' websites for trial information.

We will search for errata or retractions from included studies published in full-text on PubMed ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed)) and report the date this was done within the review.

## Data collection and analysis

### Selection of studies

Two review authors (MBG, DE) will independently screen titles and abstracts of all the potentially-relevant studies we identify as

a result of the search and code them as 'retrieve' (eligible or potentially eligible/unclear) or 'do not retrieve'. We will retrieve the full-text study reports/publication and two review authors (MBG, DE) will independently screen the full-text and identify studies for inclusion, and identify and record reasons for exclusion of the ineligible studies. We will resolve any disagreement through discussion or, if required, we will consult a third review author (MM). We will identify and exclude duplicates and collate multiple reports of the same study, so that each study rather than each report is the unit of interest in the review. We will record the selection process in sufficient detail to complete a PRISMA flow diagram and 'Characteristics of excluded studies' table (Moher 2009).

### Data extraction and management

We will use a data collection form for study characteristics and outcome data, which has been piloted on at least one study in the review. Two review authors (MBG, DE) will extract study characteristics from included studies. We will extract the following study characteristics.

1. Methods: study design, total duration of study, details of any 'run in' period, number of study centres and location, study setting, withdrawals, and date of study.
2. Participants: N, mean age, age range, gender, severity of condition, diagnostic criteria, baseline lung function, smoking history, inclusion criteria, and exclusion criteria.
3. Interventions: intervention, comparison, concomitant medications, and excluded medications.
4. Outcomes: primary and secondary outcomes specified and collected, and time points reported.
5. Notes: funding for trial, and notable conflicts of interest of trial authors.

Two review authors (MBG, DE) will independently extract outcome data from the included studies. We will note in the 'Characteristics of included studies' table if outcome data were not reported in a usable way. We will resolve disagreements by consensus or by involving a third review author (MM). One review author (DE) will transfer data into the Review Manager (RevMan 2014) file. We will double-check that data are entered correctly by comparing the data presented in the systematic review with the study reports. A second review author (DE) will spot-check study characteristics for accuracy against the trial report.

### Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (MBG, DE) will independently assess risk of bias for each study using the criteria outlined in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). We will resolve any disagreements by discussion or by involving another review author (MM). We will assess the risk of bias according to the following domains.

1. Random sequence generation.

2. Allocation concealment.
3. Blinding of participants and personnel.
4. Blinding of outcome assessment.
5. Incomplete outcome data.
6. Selective outcome reporting.
7. Other bias.

We will grade each potential source of bias as high, low or unclear risk, and provide a quote from the study report together with a justification for our judgment in the 'Risk of bias' table. We will summarise the 'Risk of bias' judgements across different studies for each of the domains listed. We will consider blinding separately for different key outcomes where necessary (e.g. for unblinded outcome assessment, risk of bias for all-cause mortality may be very different than for a patient-reported pain scale). Where information on risk of bias relates to unpublished data or correspondence with a trialist, we will note this in the 'Risk of bias' table.

When considering treatment effects, we will take into account the risk of bias for the studies that contribute to that outcome.

### Assessment of bias in conducting the systematic review

We will conduct the review according to this published protocol and report any deviations from it in the 'Differences between protocol and review' section of the systematic review.

### Measures of treatment effect

We will analyse dichotomous data as odds ratios (OR) and continuous data as mean difference or standardised mean difference (SMD). We will enter data presented as a scale with a consistent direction of effect.

We will undertake meta-analyses only where this is meaningful, i.e. if the treatments, participants and the underlying clinical question are similar enough for pooling to make sense.

We will narratively describe skewed data reported as medians and interquartile ranges.

Where multiple trial arms are reported in a single trial, we will include only the relevant arms. If two comparisons (e.g. drug A versus placebo and drug B versus placebo) are combined in the same meta-analysis, we will halve the control group to avoid double-counting.

### Unit of analysis issues

For dichotomous outcomes, we will report participants, rather than events, as the unit of analysis. For example, for the primary outcome 'unscheduled visits to the healthcare provider' we would record the number of participants with an unscheduled visit, rather than the number of unscheduled visits per participant.

### Dealing with missing data

We will contact investigators or study sponsors in order to verify key study characteristics and obtain missing numerical outcome data where possible (e.g. when a study is identified as abstract only). Where this is not possible, and the missing data are thought to introduce serious bias, we will explore the impact of including such studies in the overall assessment of results by conducting a sensitivity analysis.

### Assessment of heterogeneity

We will use the  $I^2$  statistic to measure heterogeneity among the studies in each analysis. If we identify substantial heterogeneity we will report it and explore possible causes by prespecified subgroup analysis.

### Assessment of reporting biases

If we are able to pool more than 10 studies, we will create and examine a funnel plot to explore possible small study and publication biases.

### Data synthesis

We will use a random-effects model and perform a sensitivity analysis with a fixed-effect model.

### 'Summary of findings' table

We will create a 'Summary of findings' table using the following outcomes: hospital admissions for asthma; asthma symptoms at follow up; serious adverse events; unscheduled visit to healthcare provider; asthma control at follow-up, days off school or study/work lost, adverse events. We will use the five GRADE considerations (study limitations, consistency of effect, imprecision, indirectness and publication bias) to assess the quality of a body of evidence as it relates to the studies which contribute data to the meta-analyses for the prespecified outcomes (Guyatt 2011). We will use methods and recommendations described in Section 8.5 and Chapter 12 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011) using GRADEpro software

(GRADEpro GDT). We will justify all decisions to down- or upgrade the quality of studies using footnotes and we will make comments to aid the reader's understanding of the review where necessary.

### Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We plan to carry out the following subgroup analyses.

1. Baseline asthma severity (stratified by background medication)

We will use the following outcomes in subgroup analyses.

1. Hospital admissions for asthma
2. Asthma symptoms at follow-up
3. Serious adverse events

We will use the formal test for subgroup interactions in Review Manager (RevMan 2014).

### Sensitivity analysis

If necessary, we plan to carry out the following sensitivity analyses to explore the effect of including/excluding:

1. Studies that include both adults and children/adolescents, where the average age of participants is < 18 years
2. Unpublished data (i.e. no peer-reviewed full-text paper available)
3. Studies at high risk of performance or detection bias
4. Studies at high risk of any other bias
5. Studies with missing data

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The background and methods sections of this protocol are based on a standard template used by Cochrane Airways Group. We thank Elizabeth Stovold for designing the search strategy, and Rebecca Normansell and Emma Welsh for their contribution to the content and methodology of the protocol.

Rebecca Normansell was the contact editor for this protocol and commented critically on the protocol.



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\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I. Sources and search methods for the Cochrane Airways Group's Specialised Register (CAGR)

#### Electronic searches: core databases

Database	Frequency of search
CENTRAL ( <i>Cochrane Library</i> )	Monthly
MEDLINE (Ovid)	Weekly
EMBASE (Ovid)	Weekly
PsycINFO (Ovid)	Monthly
CINAHL (EBSCO)	Monthly
AMED (EBSCO)	Monthly

#### Handsearches: core respiratory conference abstracts

Conference	Years searched
American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI)	2001 onwards
American Thoracic Society (ATS)	2001 onwards
Asia Pacific Society of Respiriology (APSR)	2004 onwards
British Thoracic Society Winter Meeting (BTS)	2000 onwards
Chest Meeting	2003 onwards
European Respiratory Society (ERS)	1992, 1994, 2000 onwards
International Primary Care Respiratory Group Congress (IPCRG)	2002 onwards
Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand (TSANZ)	1999 onwards

## MEDLINE search strategy used to identify trials for the CAGR

### Asthma search

1. exp Asthma/
2. asthma\$.mp.
3. (antiasthma\$ or anti-asthma\$).mp.
4. Respiratory Sounds/
5. wheez\$.mp.
6. Bronchial Spasm/
7. bronchospas\$.mp.
8. (bronch\$ adj3 spasm\$).mp.
9. bronchoconstrict\$.mp.
10. exp Bronchoconstriction/
11. (bronch\$ adj3 constrict\$).mp.
12. Bronchial Hyperreactivity/
13. Respiratory Hypersensitivity/
14. ((bronchial\$ or respiratory or airway\$ or lung\$) adj3 (hypersensitiv\$ or hyperreactiv\$ or allerg\$ or insufficiency)).mp.
15. ((dust or mite\$) adj3 (allerg\$ or hypersensitiv\$)).mp.
16. or/1-15

### Filter to identify RCTs

1. exp "clinical trial [publication type]"/
2. (randomized or randomised).ab,ti.
3. placebo.ab,ti.
4. dt.fs.
5. randomly.ab,ti.
6. trial.ab,ti.
7. groups.ab,ti.

8. or/1-7
9. Animals/
10. Humans/
11. 9 not (9 and 10)
12. 8 not 11

The MEDLINE strategy and RCT filter are adapted to identify trials in other electronic databases.

## Appendix 2. Search strategy to identify relevant trials from the CAGR

- #1 AST:MISC1
  - #2 MeSH DESCRIPTOR Asthma Explode All
  - #3 asthma\*:ti,ab
  - #4 #1 or #2 or #3
  - #5 prednis\*
  - #6 methylprednis\*
  - #7 dexamethasone
  - #8 cortisone
  - #9 hydrocortisone\*
  - #10 medrol
  - #11 solumedrol
  - #12 solu-medrol
  - #13 betamethasone
  - #14 triamcinolone
  - #15 (oral\* or systemic\*) near3 (steroid\* or corticosteroid\* or glucocorticoid\*)
  - #16 OCS:ti,ab
  - #17 #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 or #12 or #13 or #14 or #15 or #16
  - #18 MeSH DESCRIPTOR Patient Participation
  - #19 MeSH DESCRIPTOR Decision Making
  - #20 (patient\* or parent\* or caregiver\* or carer\*) NEAR (initiat\* or suggest\* or instigat\* or originat\* or request\* or propose\* or encourage\* or advocate\*)
  - #21 self-refer\* or self NEXT refer\*
  - #22 #18 or #19 or #20 or #21
  - #23 #4 AND #17 AND #22
  - #24 (#23) AND (INREGISTER)
- [Note: in search line #1, MISC1 denotes the field in the record where the reference has been coded for condition, in this case, asthma]

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

All review authors contributed to the drafting of the protocol, reviewed it critically for intellectual content, provided final approval of the version to be published and are accountable for all aspects of the work.

## DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

MB Ganaie: none

D Evans: provides freelance writing services to medical communication agencies.

M Munavvar: none

M Gordon: none

## SOURCES OF SUPPORT

### Internal sources

- National Institute for Health Research, UK.

David Evans: Evidence to guide care in adults and children with asthma, 13/89/14.

### External sources

- National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), UK.

This project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), via Cochrane Infrastructure, Cochrane Programme Grant or Cochrane Incentive funding to the Airways Group. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health